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BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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PREFACE.

The following report on the health of the Borough has been compiled along lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The chief vital statistics for the year 1961 were:—

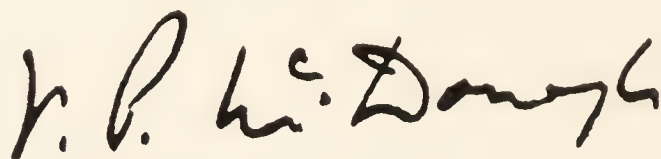
Population	....	....	56,060, estimated mid 1961
Birth Rate	....	....	16.3 per thousand population
Death Rate	....	....	14.3 per thousand population
Infant Mortality Rate	....		18.6 per thousand live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate....			14.3 per thousand live births
Stillbirth Rate	....	....	14.1 per thousand total births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate....			28.1 per thousand total births
Maternal Mortality Rate		—	per thousand total births

Of the 17 infant deaths, 13 died in the first week of life. It will be noted that the Peri-natal Mortality rate, which is 28.1, is appreciably less than last year's figure of 39.2. The main causes of death were prematurity, birth injury and congenital abnormalities. While it may not be possible at the present time to do a great deal about congenital abnormalities, there is little doubt that much can be done to prevent prematurity and birth injury. Despite this comment, the infant mortality rate itself shows considerable improvement on previous years, although it is not yet good enough.

Confirmation of the Highfield Smoke Control Order was received in September of the year under review. This area comprises 2,600 domestic, 180 commercial and 10 industrial premises, and covered an area of 250 acres. Whilst it was a somewhat large area to start off with, and the administrative problems involved were many, it is hoped that by being so large the public will receive tangible evidence of the advantages which will accrue when the whole town becomes smokeless.

The year 1961 saw the first full year's working of the Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1958. The change over took place fairly smoothly, although there are still many varied problems which require solution. The delegation with regard to Welfare is at the present time more formal than actual, yet it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise until the establishment includes one Welfare

Officer to be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the delegated area. The work of the department has continued smoothly and the Committee have shown great interest in the Personal Health Services. Nevertheless, the year itself has seen little actual change in the kind of service which has hitherto been provided.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "H. P. L. C. Donogh". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'H' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'g'.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
3, Bow Street,
Keighley.

Telephone : Keighley 2244/5.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(ex-officio)

(Alderman J. N. WELCH, J.P.)

Chairman:

Councillor A. W. PLANT.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. WRIGHT.

Alderman J. R. DENBY.

Councillor J. W. BOOCOCK.

Councillor E. BRITTON.

Councillor J. LEES, M.A., LL.B.

Councillor D. LITTLE.

Councillor Mrs. D. ROBINSON.

Councillor A. W. W. SMITH.

Councillor J. H. WATERWORTH.

STAFF

(employed by the Borough Council and/or the West Riding County Council
at 31st December, 1961).

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer.
B. M. LEAKEY, M.B., B.S.	Senior Assistant County Medical Officer/School Medical Officer.
D. E. GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant County Medical Officer/ School Medical Officer.
T. LINDSAY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector.
S. SANDERSON	Administrative Officer.
J. BUTTERWORTH	Borough Nursing Officer.

Technical Staff:

- 5 Public Health Inspectors.
- 1 Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Medical Auxiliaries, etc.:

- 7 Health Visitors.
- 1 T.B. Health Visitor.
- 5 Assistant Health Visitors (4 part-time).
- 4 Midwives.
- 6 Home Nurses.
- 2 Mental Welfare Officers.
- 67 Domestic Helps (part-time).

Day Nursery:

OAKWORTH ROAD	Nursery Staff	6
---------------	------	------	---------------	------	---

Mental Health Occupation Centre:

BRANSHAW VIEW	....	....	Supervisor	....	1
			Assistant Supervisors:		
			Qualified	....	1
			Unqualified	....	2
			Nursery Assistant	....	1 (part-time)
			Male Instructors	....	2

Clerical and other Staff:

- 2 Senior Clerks.
- 10 Clerks.
- 1 Abattoir Foreman.

STATISTICS AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA.

AREA.

Keighley, which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, then covered an area of 1,741 acres. An extension of the Borough in 1895 increased the area to 3,902 acres and a further extension in 1938 increased the area to its present 23,611 acres.

POPULATION.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1961, was 56,060. The estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough has fluctuated during recent years as follows:—

1957	....	....	55,320
1958	....	....	55,260
1959	....	....	55,160
1960	....	....	55,230
1961	....	....	56,060

The Registrar General, in his preliminary report on the 1961 census, gave the following provisional figures regarding the population of the Borough.

Population		Intercensal Increase		
Males	Females	Persons	Numbers	Per Cent.
25,961	29,891	55,852	—1,092	—1·9

RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1962, was £673,539, and the product from a 1d. rate during the financial year 1961/62 £2,669 15s. 0d.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

We are indebted to Miss B. Y. Hatton, of the Keighley Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour for the following information.

The average numbers of persons registered as unemployed during 1961 in Keighley, Haworth and Silsden were:—

Wholly Unemployed:

Men and Boys	....	133
Women and Girls	....	63

Temporarily Stopped:

Men and Boys	....	2
Women and Girls	....	4

These figures are based on a count which is taken on a certain Monday each month and do not include short-time workers who

registered as unemployed during the same week, but on days other than the statistical Monday. The number of these "Non-Monday" short-time workers registered as unemployed during the year was, however, very small, and averaged only two.

Wholly Unemployed. The number of men unemployed fell from 148 in January to 95 in June and then rose gradually to 147 by December. The number of women unemployed remained fairly constant throughout the year, with the lowest figure of 43 being recorded in April and the highest 81 in October. Unemployment amongst boys and girls was negligible, except for the month of August, when school leavers were registered prior to taking up employment.

Compared with 1960, these figures show a slight decline in unemployment and reflect a healthy state of trade in the area. On average only 0.61% of the population was unemployed compared with the National Average of 1.5%.

Temporarily Stopped. Very few employees were affected by short-time working during the year, and these were confined to the textile industries, and also, some stoppages occurred in building and civil engineering due to severe weather.

General Employment Position. The demand for workers continued at a high level during most of 1961, reaching a peak of 800 in July. From August onwards, however, there was a considerable decline in the number of vacancies for men and women, which by December, had fallen to 458, although the demand for boys and girls was maintained.

Unemployment was at a low level for most of the year, although the numbers of unemployed increased towards the end of the year. This was due to reduced demands for labour, which made it far more difficult for people to obtain work, particularly in industries of their choice and at the wages desired.

The employment situation as a whole was not as good as in 1960, and the general downward trend towards the end of the year showed no signs of immediate improvement.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:—			Total	Male	Female	Rate
Legitimate	....	....	861	434	427	
Illegitimate	....	....	51	28	23	
						Uncorrected 16·3 (a)
Total	....	....	912	462	450	Corrected 16·3 (a)

Illegitimate live births = 5·66% of total live births.

Stillbirths:—

Legitimate	....	....	12	3	9	
Illegitimate	....	....	1	1	—	
Total	....	....	13	4	9	14·1 (b)
Total Births	....		925	466	459	

Infant Mortality:—

Legitimate	....	....	17	12	5	
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—
						18·6 (c)
Total	....	....	17	12	5	19·7 (d)
						0·0 (e)

Neo-natal Mortality:—

Legitimate	....	....	13	10	3	
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—
Total	....	....	13	10	3	14·3 (c)

Early Neo-natal Mortality:—

Legitimate	....	....	13	10	3	
Illegitimate	....	....	—	—	—
Total	....	....	13	10	3	14·3 (c)

Perinatal Mortality:—

Legitimate	....	....	25	13	12	
Illegitimate	....	....	1	1	—	
Total	....	....	26	14	12	28·1 (b)

Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births 5·6

Maternal Mortality — — — 0·00 (b)

Deaths:—

(all causes)	....	833	409	424	Uncorrected 14·9 (a)
					Corrected 14·3 (a)

Area Comparability Factor:—

Births	....	....	....	....	1·00
Deaths	....	....	....	....	0·96

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

(d) Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.

(e) Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

DEATHS.

Deaths registered during the year numbered 833, made up of 409 males and 424 females. This represented a corrected death rate of 14.3 per thousand population. The corresponding rate for 1960 was 13.9.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED DURING 1961.

(Residents only).

Diseases						Male	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	....	....	....	....	3	2
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	....	....	....	....	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	....	....	....	....	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	....	....	....	....	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	—	1
8.	Measles	....	....	....	....	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	2
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	....	....	....	....	16	9
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	....	....	....	....	19	4
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	....	....	....	....	1	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	....	....	....	....	—	6
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	....	....	....	....	30	30
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	....	....	....	....	2	1
16.	Diabetes	....	....	....	....	5	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	....	....	....	....	63	92
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	....	....	....	....	78	62
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	15	26
20.	Other Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	66	73
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	....	....	....	....	13	20
22.	Influenza	....	....	....	....	2	5
23.	Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	17	13
24.	Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	25	17
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	....	....	....	....	4	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	....	....	7	3
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	....	....	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	....	....	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	....	....	....	....	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	....	....	....	....	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	....	....	....	....	19	22
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	....	....	10	2
34.	All other Accidents	....	....	....	....	7	7
35.	Suicide	....	....	....	....	4	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	....	....	....	....	—	1
All Cases						409	424

Principal causes of death.—As in previous years, the majority of deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The commonest causes were diseases of the heart and circulation, malignant diseases and respiratory diseases.

Tuberculosis.—There were five deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year. This is a complete reversal of the trend which occurred last year, and we must make every effort to try and effect a complete eradication of this disease.

Year	Sex		Respiratory	Other	Total
1957	Male	....	3	—	
	Female	....	—	1	4
1958	Male	....	4	—	
	Female	....	—	—	4
1959	Male	....	3	2	
	Female	....	2	1	8
1960	Male	....	1	—	
	Female	....	—	—	1
1961	Male	....	3	—	
	Female	....	2	—	5

Infectious Disease.—There were three deaths from notifiable infectious disease, which is two less than in the previous year.

Year	Sex	Diph- theria	Whooping Cough	Menin- gococcal Infections	Acute Polio- mye- litis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Total
1957	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	Male	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Female	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
1959	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1960	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Female	—	—	1	—	—	3	5
1961	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	2	3

Cancer.—There were 128 deaths from Cancer during the year, which includes Leukaemia. The table set out below shows details of the deaths from Cancers in different sites for the last five years.

Sex differentiation will be seen to be most marked in Cancer of the Bronchus.

Year	Sex	Stomach	Lung Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia Aleukaemia	Total All Sites
1957	Male	9	18	—	—	27	1	120
	Female	12	1	13	11	28	—	
1958	Male	15	20	1	—	33	1	138
	Female	13	3	5	8	36	3	
1959	Male	10	23	—	—	30	4	136
	Female	11	3	13	8	32	2	
1960	Male	9	25	—	—	32	1	119
	Female	11	—	11	3	24	3	
1961	Male	16	19	1	—	30	2	128
	Female	9	4	10	6	30	1	

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.—There were 353 deaths from heart disease and other circulatory diseases. The following table shows these diseases broken down for the last five years. However, the totals have been fairly steady during this period.

Year	Sex	Coronary disease angina	Hypertension with heart disease	Other heart disease	Other circulatory disease	Total
1957	Male	79	10	82	7	339
	Female	48	12	94	7	
1958	Male	82	7	63	8	340
	Female	63	15	91	11	
1959	Male	82	12	79	11	355
	Female	50	16	85	20	
1960	Male	72	8	34	20	320
	Female	66	17	87	16	
1961	Male	78	15	66	13	353
	Female	62	26	73	20	

Respiratory Diseases.—These diseases, which include Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 85 deaths, which was 15 more than occurred in the previous year.

Year	Sex	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other diseases of respiratory system	Total
1957	Male	6	9	34	2	89
	Female	4	11	19	4	
1958	Male	—	8	33	2	72
	Female	—	9	18	2	
1959	Male	1	16	29	3	94
	Female	2	12	29	2	
1960	Male	1	11	23	5	70
	Female	1	13	14	2	
1961	Male	2	17	25	4	85
	Female	5	13	17	2	

Violence.—There were 14 accidental deaths during the year, other than motor vehicle accidents, of which half of these occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Even these small figures serve to demonstrate how important it is that we should redouble our efforts for prevention of accidents, especially accidents to old people in the home. There was only one death from an accident in a child under one.

Cause of Death	Sex	Age at Death (Years)						Total
		Under 1-	1-5	6-45	46-65	66-74	75 and over	
Accidental falls	Male	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
	Female	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Accidents caused by burns	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unspecified accidents	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Female	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	Male	1	—	2	1	2	1	7
	Female	—	2	—	1	2	2	7

Mortality from motor vehicle accidents was one of the highest ever recorded. Details of the number of deaths recorded in each of the last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
1957	5	4	9
1958	3	—	3
1959	4	2	6
1960	5	4	9
1961	10	2	12

Causes of, and ages at death, of Infants dying under 1 year of age registered during 1961
(Residents only).

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total under 1 year
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Total	12	—	—	1	13	1	—	1	2	17

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED DURING 1961.

Distribution as to place of death.

	North-East	North-West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Institu-tions	Inward Transfers	Total
Central	38	48	52	74	57	34	25	21	41	98	833
Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	833		
17	3	2	1	7	25	183	595				

Allocated according to age.

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Live Births				Still Births				Deaths							
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Male		Female					
		Total		Rate (a)		Total		Rate (b)		Total		Rate (a)					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1957	55,320	440	392	15	22	869	15.7	7	4	—	2	13	14.7	408	407	815	14.7
1958	55,260	459	394	17	18	888	16.1	5	11	1	—	17	18.8	404	454	858	15.2
1959	55,160	423	419	13	21	876	15.9	12	4	—	1	17	19.0	417	415	832	13.7
1960	55,230	466	424	36	16	942	17.1	13	13	1	1	28	28.9	378	447	825	13.9
1961	56,060	434	427	28	23	912	16.3	3	9	1	—	13	14.1	409	424	833	14.3

Year	Infant Deaths			Deaths of Infants Under 4 Weeks.				Maternal Deaths		
	Legitimate		Illegitimate	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Number	Rate (c)	
	Total			Total						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1957	11	13	—	—	24	27.6	10	9	—	—
1958	11	15	—	—	26	29.3	11	10	1	1.1
1959	11	11	—	—	22	25.1	8	6	—	—
1960	13	8	—	—	21	22.3	8	5	1	1.0
1961	12	5	—	—	17	18.6	10	3	—	—

- (a) Rate per 1,000 estimated population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.
- (b) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
- (c) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Birth, Mortality and Infectious Diseases Rates for Keighley, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales.

	Keighley Municipal Borough	Administrative County	England and Wales
Live Births	16.3	17.4	17.4 (a)
Deaths	14.3	13.4	12.0 (a)
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. Syphilis and other V.D.	0.05	0.05	* (a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory....	0.09	0.06	0.07 (a)
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.00	0.01 (a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.09	0.07	0.07 (a)
Cancer	2.28	1.98	2.16 (a)
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.76	1.84	* (a)
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	6.30	4.50	* (a)
Respiratory Diseases	1.52	1.64	* (a)
Maternal Mortality	—	0.27	0.33 (b)
Infant Mortality	18.6	24.6	21.4 (c)
Stillbirth	14.1	20.2	18.7 (b)
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00 (a)
Paratyphoid Fever	0.07	0.01	0.01 (a)
Meningococcal Infection	0.04	0.02	0.01 (a)
Scarlet Fever	0.50	0.55	0.43 (a)
Whooping Cough	0.20	0.51	0.53 (a)
Diphtheria	—	—	0.00 (a)
Erysipelas	0.04	0.05	0.05 (a)
Measles	24.29	17.63	16.52 (a)
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis):			
Paralytic	0.05	0.02	0.02 (a)
Non-paralytic	—	0.00	0.00 (a)
Acute Pneumonia	0.25	0.48	0.40 (a)
Dysentery	0.12	0.70	0.44 (a)

* Figures not available.

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE BOROUGH

1.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention for persons who:—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases are brought to the attention of the Department each year; every endeavour is, however, made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order. It was not found necessary to take any action under this legislation during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

The Local Authority was required to arrange for the burial of two persons during the year, one male and one female.

Mortuary.

The arrangements whereby bodies are accommodated at the Mortuary of Keighley Victoria Hospital, where proper refrigeration

facilities are available, was continued on a permanent basis subject to six months' notice on either side of termination. This arrangement has proved to be satisfactory in every way.

Cleansing Station.

In order to prevent the importation of bed bugs into Corporation houses through the medium of household effects and clothing from insanitary houses, arrangements are made as follows:—

- (1) The provision of the Disinfestation Station on Corporation property at Marley, where there are bathing facilities, waiting rooms, cubicles and sanitary conveniences, also a "Thresh" high pressure steam disinfector in which clothing and soft goods e.g., bedding) are disinfected, and
- (2) The subjection of household effects by a firm of Fumigators to liquid H.C.N. gas whilst the tenants are bathing and their bedding and clothing are being dealt with in the steam disinfector. On completion of fumigation the whole of the goods are removed to the new house.

Two families were dealt with under the provision of this scheme during the year.

The cleansing of verminous persons and their clothing and the treatment of persons suffering from scabies (with the exception of school children) is also undertaken at the Cleansing Station; treatment in both cases being performed free of charge.

Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological examinations of specimens for general practitioners are carried out at The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford and at the Department of Pathology, Keighley Victoria Hospital. Doctors Smith and Stewart, who are in charge of these laboratories, have kept us fully informed of the results of these investigations and we are extremely grateful to them for their willing and helpful co-operation.

This arrangement is undoubtedly most necessary in order to enable the officers of the Health Department to investigate in the very early stages the outbreak of an infectious disease or food poisoning.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals in this area are administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee under the direction of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946.

A list of Hospitals managed by this Committee is set out below:—

Bingley Hospital.
Castleburg Hospital, Settle.
Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, Skipton.
Harden Bridge Hospital.
Keighley and District Victoria Hospital.
Morton Banks Hospital, Keighley.
Raikeswood Hospital, Skipton.
Skipton General Hospital.
St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley.

PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in this area.

Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Encephalitis (Acute), Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) Fever, Erysipelas, Malaria, Measles, Membranous Croup, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Acute), Puerperal Pyrexia, Food Poisoning (or Suspected Food Poisoning), Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Typhus and Whooping Cough.

The number and age distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year will be found in the appendix.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases received and subsequently corrected during the years 1957 to 1961 inclusive are shown in the following table.

Number of Corrected Notifications.

					1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Anthrax	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	91	13	9	10	7
Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	1	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	5	6	6	3	2
Malaria	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	....	....	....	....	504	828	75	34	1362
Membranous Croup	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	....	....	....	....	35	21	19	5	14
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	....	....	....	....	5	2	2	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	—	—
Food Poisoning (or Suspected Food Poisoning)	....	....	....	....	2	1	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	46	28	71	81	28
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	40	22	30	18	44
Typhus	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	37	17	7	140	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The last case occurred in the Borough in 1949. Nevertheless, in view of the fresh outbreaks of Diphtheria in different parts of the country, it is important that we should not relax our immunological efforts.

Dysentery.

During the year 7 cases of Dysentery were notified, compared with 10 in the previous year.

Paratyphoid.

There was one case of Salmonella Paratyphi in a farmer's wife. Contact examination revealed that her husband and son were also infected. The son gave a history of a short illness, but the other none. They were excluded from work until free from infection and compensated for loss of earnings. There was another case in a female which cleared up fairly quickly. Investigation failed to reveal a source of infection in any of the cases.

Measles.

There were 1,362 cases of Measles during the year. It is hoped that the new vaccine will shortly be prepared and in use.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year, all paralytic. Two were due to Type 1 virus and the other to Type 3, which was fatal. The patient was a child of a little over 1 year of age.

Food Poisoning.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1. | Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) Returns to R.G.:— | | | | |
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Total |
| | Quarter | Quarter | Quarter | Quarter | |
| | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
2. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—
Total Outbreaks—Nil. Total Cases—Nil.
3. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cases:—
Total Outbreaks—Nil. Total Cases—Nil.
4. Single Cases:—
Agent Identified—Nil. Unknown—Nil. Total—Nil.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 28 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, compared with 81 during 1960. The disease continued to be mild.

Whooping Cough.

There were only 11 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, and none of these proved fatal.

Bronchitis.

During the year under review 25 males and 17 females were reported as having died from this condition.

Influenza.

There was no influenza epidemic in this area during the year, although 2 males and 5 females died from this condition.

Tuberculosis.

Forty-four new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which forty were pulmonary in type.

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1961.				Number of cases added to Register during the year.			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
238	139	46	35	36	13	1	3
Number of cases removed from Register during year				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1961.			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17	12	1	2	257	140	46	36

Included in the appendix is a table which shows the number of formal notifications of Tuberculosis received, new cases found other than by formal notification, and the number of patients admitted to and discharged from treatment in hospital during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Keighley during the year and the results of the survey which was then undertaken are set out in the following table.

Abnormalities discovered.

Number Examined	Tuberculosis			Total
	Active	Inactive	Other	
5,161	12	46	54	112

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition.				No.
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues—congenital	....	....	....	1
Congenital malformation of the lungs	....	....	....	1
Bacterial and virus infection of the lungs	....	....	....	4
Bronchiectasis	....	....	....	7
Emphysema	....	....	....	4
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	....	....	....	3
Pneumoconiosis	....	....	....	9
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	....	....	....	3
Pleural thickening or calcification—non-tuberculous	....	....	....	6
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus—congenital and acquired	....	....	....	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	....	....	....	4
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	....	....	....	10
				<hr/> 54 <hr/>

NEW CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT.

The total number of new claims to sickness benefit compiled in the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance shows by its fluctuation some indication of the general health of the population, particularly in the progress of seasonal complaints and outbreaks of epidemic influenza.

These figures are made available by the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance through the West Riding County Council. The number of new claims made each week in Keighley during the year is shown in the appendix in graph form.

DELEGATED HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(Sections 22 and 26 National Health Service Act, 1946).

Premises. The premises used for Maternity and Child Welfare Services remain principally the same as in previous years, and details of the various clinics provided within the Borough will be found in the Appendix. The premises at the end of the year consisted of Westgate Child Welfare Centre and five rented premises, one in the centre and the others in outlying parts of the Borough. At least three of these premises are unsatisfactory for the proper conduction of clinics, but efforts to obtain alternative accommodation in these areas have proved unsuccessful.

Ante-Natal Clinics. The staff carrying out the ante-natal work consist of two Medical Officers and four Domiciliary Midwives; two Assistant Health Visitors attend to help with weighing and urine testing. These clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centres described above. Four sessions were held per month, at which the Medical Officer attended, plus 8 sessions combined with Infant Welfare and 12 sessions were held for midwives only. The Midwives only clinics at the present time consist of relaxation classes, which, in general, have been well attended. During the year 266 women attended, of whom 201 were new cases. The total number of attendances made by women during the year amounted to 1,301. Further details will be found in tabular form in the appendix.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers. This is carried out by the school dentist on the recommendation either of the clinic medical officer or the patient's private practitioner.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child. Details will be found in the appendix of the number of cases dealt with during the year.

The mothers have usually been accommodated in Moral Welfare Homes either in Bradford or Leeds, where every effort is made to rehabilitate the mother and ensure that the child is either kept by her or disposed of in a proper way by adoption or placement in the care of the Local Authority. It should be noted that the illegitimate live births in the Town represented 5.66 per cent. of the total live births. There were seven cases in the 15 to 19 age group. In the majority of instances the mothers managed to keep their own babies.

Child Welfare Clinics. The total number of children brought to clinics during the year was 2,242, who, between them, made 14,023 attendances, which again shows a marked increase on the

previous year. 948 children attended a clinic for the first time during the year and were at that time under one year of age. Efforts to improve the attendances of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years have so far met with little success, and our clinics still continue to be primarily infant feeding clinics for children during the first year of life.

Phenylketonuria. During the year the Health Visitors continued the important screening of urine tests for phenylketonuria, which was undertaken in order to discover at the earliest possible moment a condition in the child which if neglected would give rise to serious mental defect.

The incidence in this country is estimated at only one per 50,000 of the population, so it is not to be expected that we might find positive results in such a small area as Keighley. However, there is little doubt that this is a very useful preventive work which should be persevered with.

Screen Testing for Deafness by Health Visitors. During the year 16 children were tested by the Health Visitors. These children were considered to be at risk as they had either speech defects or there was delayed or only partial speech development. A few of the children tested had family histories of deafness, and one child had a history of encephalitis. Two of those tested were referred to the ear, nose and throat specialist. One child was found to be deaf and is awaiting further treatment. The second and younger child is still under observation.

Day Nurseries. There is one Day Nursery in the Borough, which has accommodation for 50 children in the 0—5 age group. A priority scheme is in operation for the admission of children to this nursery, and as a result of this the nursery has not been fully used during the year. The total number of children on the register at the end of the year was 8 in the 0—2 age group and 23 in the 2—5 age group, as compared with 14 and 27 respectively in the previous year.

Maternity Services. During the year there was a total of 925 births assignable to the Borough. Of these 912 were live births and 13 stillbirths. Of the 925 total births 792 were Institutional and 133 Domiciliary births. All of the children delivered in the district were live births. From this it will be seen that the 13 stillbirths occurred in hospital. Details of premature babies born in 1961 will be found in the appendix.

It is the practice for patients to be discharged from hospital before the 14th day to the care of the domiciliary midwife owing to pressure on maternity beds; 734 such cases required to be followed up and visited in their own homes.

Health Visiting. (Section 24, National Health Service Act, 1946.) At the 31st December, 1961, the staff consisted of 7 full time health visitors and one assistant health visitor, all of whom were employed full time, plus four assistant health visitors employed part time. All the health visitors carry out duties in connection with both child welfare and school health work. There is one health visitor employed solely on Tuberculosis Visiting and attendance at the Chest Clinic. The health visitor is now accepted as a general purpose family visitor and concerns herself not only with infants and young mothers, but also with people in the older age groups. This frequent visiting of old people associated with the arrangements for home helps is undoubtedly an important part of their present duties. Health education activity has continued, although it is handicapped by the lack of satisfactory facilities in the clinics.

The health visitors concerned with their respective problem families continued their supervisory work and attended the Co-ordinating Committee when these cases were being considered. Details of the number of visits made by Health Visitors during the year is set out in the appendix.

The Family Doctor and the Health Visitor. In the beginning of October a Health Visitor was attached to the practice of a private practitioner in the town, and although the period under review is short, some useful information has come to light. In the first instance it was agreed that

- (1) The Health Visitor should routinely visit all new babies born to families within the practice, irrespective of district.
- (2) That she should deal with all pre-school children of families within the practice.
- (3) She should visit the aged within the practice.
- (4) She would attend a fortnightly Infant Welfare Session held in the surgery.

The practitioner agreed to refer any case or family who presented a medico-social problem which he considered was in need of health education or supervision. Arrangements were also made for the health visitor to call in at the morning surgery at least twice weekly.

The Infant Welfare Centre had been established prior to the Health Visitor's attachment, so little change has taken place there except that now all mothers are seen by the Health Visitor. No weighing of babies takes place except for a specific medical reason. No formal health education takes place during the session, but the Health Visitor has been able to establish some discussion groups, which is perhaps one of the most useful forms of teaching. The practitioner has referred many families with medico-social problems to the Health Visitor during the past three months, many of

which had serious medical problems and were in need of advice on the services available to help them make the best of their disability. There is little doubt that most of the cases referred would not have come to the Health Visitor's notice had not this arrangement been in operation. The type and the amount of help the Health Visitor has been able to give to patients and families has varied enormously. Sometimes simple advice or guidance regarding fitting the disease into the household and explaining the doctor's instructions is all that is required. At other times, help of a more material nature or the provision of a psychological prop has been the main need. In some instances a single visit has sufficed, and in others more concentrated case work has been required. It is difficult to estimate exactly the amount of work spent by the Health Visitor in the practice, but it is estimated that approximately 12 hours weekly were spent on this work. In addition, it has been necessary for her to carry her full case load. As and when this practice spreads, further consideration must be given to both the case loads and the Health Visiting establishment.

Follow-up of Patients discharged from Hospital. During the year information was received from St. John's Hospital of the discharge of geriatric patients to their own homes. The Health Visitors followed up these discharges and made arrangements for the provision of a Home Help or the attendance of the Home Nurse as necessary. There is also an arrangement for providing "meals-on-wheels" administered by the Keighley Old People's Welfare Committee, and the Health Visitor decides whether it would be advantageous for the old persons to receive a regular hot meal; the cost of the meal to the old person is 1/-. She also ensures that they receive such other assistance to which they are entitled, whether from National or local sources. The Old People's Welfare Committee also have an arrangement whereby they will provide money for the cleaning of old people's houses where conditions have deteriorated to such an extent that it would be difficult or impossible to ask a Home Help to attend. In these cases we have managed to secure the services of people to carry out this rough, dirty work and bring the houses up to a standard at which they can be maintained by the regular services of a home help. These cases are few, but are almost invariably ones where the old person has lived alone and has deteriorated without the knowledge of neighbours. It is hoped that in the future, with a proper follow-up, such cases will become more and more rare.

Home Nursing Service. (Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946.) There are six home nurses employed in the Division to attend persons who require nursing in their own homes. The cases are referred to the Department by the general practitioner in charge of the case and the home nurse works under his medical

supervision. Excellent co-operation has been established between general practitioners and the home nurses and the service is appreciated by the patients. Of the 731 cases attended by the home nurses during the year, 536 were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit. From this it will be seen that a great proportion of the nurses' time is spent in caring for the sick aged in their own homes. The nurses carried out a total of 18,813 visits during the year, and in the case of 5,072 of these visits an injection was administered.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

Tuberculosis. Dr. W. D. Hamilton, Chest Physician.

Below are the figures relative to attendances, new attendances, new notified cases and contacts examined during the year under review.

Total attendances	....	....	....	1587
New attendances	....	....	....	561
New notified cases	....	....	....	37
New contacts examined	....	....	....	316

These figures are rather inflated due to the fact that a mass radiography survey was held during the year, when 12 new cases were notified.

We still do our best to see as many contacts as possible, both in the family and at work. If those at work may not be immediately fruitful, it is of some benefit in the long term.

There are still 5 cases of positive sputum which remain resistant and one of these is in employment.

We have continued throughout the year to see Mantoux positive school leavers and several are still under observation. Although no cases have been notified from school leavers one school entrant was referred as being Mantoux positive, and as a result of examination of her contacts we found that her mother had a positive sputum, and she is now under treatment.

A large number of the new cases seen in the year are men of the older age group, but the young boy and girl in the 'teens and twenty plus age group are not forgotten, and there are one or two cases in this age group with very extensive lesions.

Tuberculosis, Extra Nourishment. Extra nourishment in the form of liquid milk is provided free of charge to tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the chest physician. During the year 271 orders were issued, each covering a maximum period of two months.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis. Vaccination of contacts and school leavers was continued during the year. The

contacts were vaccinated by the chest physician and the school leavers were vaccinated either in the schools or school clinic by the School Medical Officers. 67 contacts were vaccinated, and 64 conversions to Mantoux positive obtained; the result of the remaining three were not ascertained. A table showing numbers and age groups of those vaccinated will be found in the appendix.

933 children were offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary during the year. However, only 521 (55.84%) accepted. Of the 512 children tested, 453 were found to be negative and were vaccinated.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Arrangements for the admission of certain patients to convalescent homes at reduced cost or free of charge continued during the year. These arrangements are made on receipt of a medical certificate from the patient's own doctor and each case is assessed in accordance with a scale of charges approved by the County Council.

Loan Equipment. Numerous items of loan equipment are held in store and are available on request from the medical practitioner in charge of the case. No charge is made for the loan of this equipment, but the applicants are required to sign an undertaking to return the articles in good condition and to pay for any article which is lost or damaged while in their care. Referring to the number of old people who are cared for by the home nurses, it will be readily realised this service is greatly appreciated by the public.

Chiropody Treatment. The County Council's scheme for the provision of a free chiropody service was brought into operation from the beginning of the year. In Keighley the Old People's Welfare Committee agreed to administer the Scheme for the County Council, which provides for the treatment of men over 65 years of age, women over 60 years of age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The expenditure incurred by the Old People's Welfare Committee in this respect would be re-imbursed by the Delegated Authority. All applications were required to be submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for approval or otherwise. Prior to the introduction of this scheme the Old People's Welfare Committee were responsible for an aided chiropody service whereby old people were assisted to the extent of 1s. 6d. towards the cost of each treatment. With the introduction of the new scheme, which provided for a free service, the practice of partial assistance ceased, and the demand for treatment increased greatly. The numbers became so large that later in the year it was necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate to cover the additional cost involved.

During the year nearly 3,000 people were treated by the chiropodists in the area, who were re-imbursed according to an approved scale; of these 413 were treated in their own homes at special rates.

Health Education. The Health Education activities during the year have undergone a period of consolidation, and so far as the child welfare centres are concerned, the informal approach is still the most effective. Discussion is aimed at a "talking point," changing the subject at monthly intervals according to what is topical. While most of the material had a direct bearing on child care, efforts were also made to introduce topics of wider implication, for example, food poisoning, smoking and lung cancer. A programme of teaching in the schools on matters relating to health has developed this year, but is still confined to single talks on special subjects, for example smoking and lung cancer, care of the feet, droplet infections, etc. Talks have been given by health visitors to various groups throughout the year, including the following—Girl Guides, Young Wives, Women's Church Guilds, Townswomen's Guild, Old People's Welfare Association and St. John's Ambulance.

Special attention has been given to the problem of smoking and lung cancer in the schools, child welfare centres and ante-natal classes in recent months. So far as the schools are concerned, teaching has been directed to the school leavers and the 11-year-old child. The approach has been to give a short talk and follow with discussion in smaller groups. To the larger audience the film "Time Pulls the Trigger" has been shown, and the essential points underlined by a short talk. The evaluation of health education of any kind is always difficult, but from discussions which have ensued, it is evident that while most of the 15-year-old boys already smoke, they are prepared to think sensibly and constructively about it. Nevertheless, it is now felt that more use would be served by directing the teaching to the younger age groups before they have established the habit of smoking.

The number of patients who attended the relaxation classes during the year has remained fairly constant. The relaxation class still constitutes an excellent medium for health education; the atmosphere is relaxed and the patient is in a receptive frame of mind. In the case of the prima-gravida it is found almost impossible to discuss with her any subject which takes her further than the first few months of life; behaviour problems, for instance, are quite outside her experience and she is unable to discuss freely subjects of this nature. This year the class has been re-organised to include talks and discussions by health visitors, so that the midwife teaches subjects for which she is specially qualified, e.g., labour, whilst the health visitor deals with topics relating to general health and child care.

Numerous activities have been undertaken in order to improve safety in the home. It has been the subject of discussion on many occasions in the child welfare centres. Talks have been given and films shown on a number of occasions and three exhibitions have been staged, two of them by this department.

1. An exhibition was borrowed from Bradford, and was set up in the Westgate child welfare centre for one week, and all who visited the premises were interested. The response from the general public was nil.

2. A marquee was hired for the Keighley Agricultural Show and an exhibition staged on the show field, which involved an enormous amount of work, but the results were highly satisfactory. It is estimated that at least 1,000 people attended. This show was carried out by the Home Safety Committee and Health Department staff in collaboration.

3. The Fire Service staged an exhibition "The Prevention of Fire" at the Ritz Cinema. This again was successful since the picturegoers were directed through the exhibition.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own homes. The membership of the Committee continued unchanged and the average attendance was between 15 and 16 during the year.

A total number of six meetings was held, at which eight new cases were discussed, involving 21 children. This was six cases less than in the previous year. The practice of referring difficult cases to a panel was continued, and where possible, the supervision was left to one person. Of the eight new families discussed, five were Corporation tenants and the other three lived in houses, mostly sub-standard, owned by private landlords. There is little to report of a dramatic nature in regard to this laborious work. Much time is spent in ensuring that the families either do not fall into arrears with rent, or if in arrears, pay them off and so avoid eviction.

During the year the County Council decided to guarantee rent in specific cases after examination of the home circumstances. Requests were made for three families to have their rent so guaranteed, and this was done. At the end of the year all the tenants were still in occupation of their houses and managing to pay the current rent with a little off the arrears. While there are some disadvantages in this method, there is little doubt that so far it has avoided eviction, with consequent break-up of the family. It remains to be seen what will be the long term effect of this policy.

A large number of families in the town seemed to fall into arrears with their rent during the year, and not all were chronic problem families in the full sense of the word. It is possible that the rent arrears were tied up with prosperity and an increased

expectation on the part of families to have more of the luxuries of life than they were previously satisfied with.

Two orders for possession were obtained during the year by the Authority. Investigation of the home circumstances of these families confirmed that both fathers were in regular work and there was no evidence of child neglect. It was therefore felt that they could, and ought, to resolve their own difficulties. However, the outcome was that both families lost possession of their houses and left the area.

Another well known chronic problem family, where all except one child were grown up, left their Corporation house following receipt of a notice to quit. They had for many years lived on the edge of disaster, and while they had received much assistance from the Authority and voluntary sources, it was felt that the time had come for the older ones to try and stand on their own feet.

Domestic Help Service. (Section 29, National Health Service Act, 1946.) The Domestic Help Service continued to render assistance to people in their own homes who were either sick or so sick and frail as to be unable to carry out the necessary cleaning and cooking. The staff employed consisted of the equivalent of 28 full-time home helps, who in all attended a total of 539 cases. The demand for this work continues to increase. The 62,841 hours employed showed an increase of 16,663 over last year's figure of 46,178. This work is also important in that it tends to diminish the strain on the chronic sick hospitals both by avoiding admissions and by making possible earlier discharges than would normally be the case if no assistance was available. Further details of the work done will be found in the appendix.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act. The Day Nursery, Granby Lane, Riddlesden, is registered by the Authority under the above Act, and provides accommodation for 45 children—6 in the 18 months to 2 year age group and 39 in the 2 to 5 year age group.

Mental Health Service. (Section 28, Mental Health Service Act, 1946.) Since the introduction of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the volume of work carried out by the Mental Health Service in the area has increased greatly. The staff now consists of two Mental Welfare Officers, who are responsible for carrying out care and after-care work in the community of all mentally disordered and mentally sub-normal persons.

During the year 178 cases were referred to the Local Authority by general practitioners, hospitals and other sources. In these cases every help was given by the Mental Welfare Officers to enable the patient to take full benefit of the expert medical treatment which they had received while in hospital or at the out-patient

clinic. The liaison between the Mental Welfare Officers and the hospital staff has been excellent. The hospital staff have also been very co-operative in providing excellent case conferences and case discussions, which enable the Mental Welfare Officers to enlarge their knowledge on problems of mental illness. The two Mental Welfare Officers have worked in close association with the consultant psychiatrist, who is based on the Keighley Victoria Hospital out-patient clinic, and have, when required, provided social background reports for him and given, under his direction, certain supportive help where patients have needed this to enable them to settle down satisfactorily in the community. Details of the work undertaken will be found in tabular form in the appendix.

Vaccination and Immunisation. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations against Smallpox during the year was 455, and of Whooping Cough 539.

The number of immunisations against Diphtheria during the year was 629 and 169 received booster doses, usually prior to commencing school.

1,603 persons were given a complete course of protective treatment against poliomyelitis during the year and 2,393 children aged between 5 and 12 years a re-inforcing injection.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service. (Section 23, National Health Service Act, 1946.) The four Midwives mentioned earlier are responsible for carrying out the domiciliary midwifery services in the area. During the year the midwives booked 156 cases. 19 cases were transferred to hospital during the ante-natal period, 5 during labour and 1 during the post-natal period. Of the 133 confinements which took place at home, the General Practitioner was booked in 132. An analgesic was administered in 122 of the 133 cases.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

During the year a total number of 325 houses which had previously been represented as unfit were confirmed by the Minister, and one Clearance Order comprising 8 houses was made and was awaiting inquiry at the end of the year. At the joint meeting of the Health and Housing Committees it was agreed that as far as practicable the Health Committee would limit the number of houses represented as unfit to 200 per annum and that the Housing Committee on their part would allocate two-thirds of the available houses, i.e., 200, to re-housing persons from Clearance Areas. It was hoped in this way to maintain a proper balance between demolition and re-building. Table on page 106 shows details of Clearance Areas dealt with since 1956. 27 individual houses were dealt with by demolition or closing orders, dependent on the circumstances.

186 new houses were built during the year by private enterprise and 18 by the Local Authority.

Housing Improvement Grants.

Since the delegation of financial grant powers to the local authorities there is evidence of increasing use of the benefits of the Housing Acts 1941, 1954, 1961, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, as amended by House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

272 applications for improvement grants were approved and 249 completed, as compared with 311 and 231 in the previous year. Total grants awarded amounted to £27,475.

Corporation Re-Housing.

In April, 1958, the points scheme for the allocation of single bedroom accommodation to aged persons was introduced. In this scheme a total of 45 points could be allocated by the Medical Officer of Health on medical grounds. Medical certificates supporting individual cases which were received during the year were examined and an appropriate assessment made. The number of applicants re-housed under the provisions of this scheme during the year was 5. Medical certificates were also submitted to this department by General Practitioners in support of housing applicants; during the year 4 such cases were recommended by the Medical Officer of Health for re-housing on medical grounds. It is pleasing to report that all these families were speedily re-housed in more suitable accommodation.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year there was one application for a certificate of disrepair, which was supported by the Local Authority, and a Certificate of Disrepair was issued.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the December meeting of the Health Committee, when the consideration of the question of re-licensing the two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough was being considered, the Medical Officer of Health reported adversely on the general condition of these houses, and recommended that they should not be re-licensed. The grounds for this action were that the premises were unfit for human occupation and that the facilities, amenities and sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. After visiting the Common Lodging Houses the Committee decided to re-license for twelve months the larger one in Turkey Street, but refused to licence the one in Leeds Street.

Site for Moveable Dwellings.

Two sites for moveable dwellings were licensed subject to the sanitary conditions being brought up to the standard specified in the licences. There are twelve other sites licensed and in course of progressive improvement in accordance with model regulations of the Ministry.

Sanitary Conveniences and Refuse Accommodation.

Number of Water Closets (including Trough Closets)	26,978
Number of Waste Water Closets	1,136
Number of Pail Tub Closets	402
Total number of Closets in the district	28,516

Inspections were made regarding sanitary and refuse accommodation, in connection with which the following improvements were effected.

28 Waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets.

10 Water Closets repaired or renewed.

204 Water Closets were provided in connection with new houses.

30 Pail Tub Closets were converted to Water Closets.

It is regretted to have to report the large number of waste water and pail tub closets still in use in the Borough.

Notices Served and Complied With.

Details of the Notices Served, both Formal and Informal, will be found in the appendix.

Hygiene in Factories.

The Council are responsible for the inspection of the sanitary accommodation in all factories under the provision of the Factories Act, 1937.

There has been a very marked improvement generally in the welfare provisions at factories and workshops in the past 10 years.

Information in respect of the Inspection of Factories, together with details found, are shown in the appendix.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Three tanners and leather dressers are of such long standing as to be outside the powers of period licensing. One other similar trade was given a 30 years' period licence subsequent to extension of premises involving heavy capital expenditure.

A long established fat refiner, bone boilers, etc., business was also made the subject of long period licensing (20 years), following extension of his premises.

The tripe boilers, maggot breeders and rag and bone dealers are on annual licence.

There are bye-laws controlling the hygienic conduct of all the above offensive trades.

There are 10 established trades in the Borough, comprising 4 Tanner and Leather Dressers, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner, 1 Maggot Breeder and 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following tables give the administrative and operative action taken during the year.

The post of Rodent Operator is combined with that of Driver Disinfector.

163 investigations were carried out.

The following shows the work done by the rodent operative.

(a) Private Premises.

(1) Number of treatments:

Private	....	....	....	....	....	....	159
Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

(b) Corporation Sewers.

Sewers throughout the whole Borough were again treated for the elimination of rats on two separate occasions, once in February and again in July. " Warfarin " was used as bait, together with oil, sugar, and a bait preservative.

Areas and manholes chosen for treatment were those found to be infested during previous test and maintenance treatment, and altogether a total of 454 manholes were baited and " takes " were recorded at 109 manholes.

Premises such as refuse tips, sewage works, abattoirs, trunk and subsidiary sewers and other premises have been frequently treated during the year.

The local authority have powers of enforcement of rodent destruction in industrial and commercial premises.

Many firms of specialists in this work are in existence whose services are readily engaged by industrialists and others.

In respect of other vermin 27 inspections were made of 19 verminous premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT.

Following a Public Inquiry, confirmation of the Highfield Smoke Control Order was received in September of the year under review. As previously described, this area consists of approximately 2,600 domestic, 180 commercial and 10 industrial premises. Taking such a large area to start off with brought many administrative problems in its train, but it is hoped that the public will soon see tangible evidence of the advantages which will accrue when the whole town becomes smokeless. As and when the Inspectors were round visiting the area in connection with the conversions, much publicity and Health Education work was done to arouse interest in Clean Air. During the year publicity was also carried on in Cigarette Smoking and Lung Cancer, the main effort being made towards children and young people in the schools.

SITE	DEPOSIT GAUGE		LEAD PEROXIDE		SMOKE	
	Rainwater Collected	Water Insoluble Deposit	Water Soluble Deposit	Sulphur Dioxide	Yearly Average	Highest Daily Average
Abattoir	1106	105.35	102.15	17.52		
Library	936	117.73	111.78	21.00		
Low Bridge	968	124.88	92.43	19.98		
Oldfield	1064	81.65	128.84	19.69		
66, North Street					13	105

Rainwater collected	....	....	This figure is evaluated in millimetres per annum.
Water—Insoluble Deposit	....	....	Rate of deposition in tons per square mile per annum.
Water—Soluble Deposit	....	....	Rate of deposition in tons per square mile per annum.
Lead Peroxide/Sulphur Dioxide			Measured by the mean rate of sulphuration of a standard lead peroxide candle in the approved louvered box. The figures are quoted in milligrams per 100 square c.m. of batch A lead peroxide per day.
Smoke	....	....	The term "smoke" is used to denote all fine suspended impurity collected by the test filter. The figure is expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres.

A graph of Volumetric Recordings will be found in the appendix.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation there has been a good deal of improvement in the Hygienic Standards of food handling in shops and factory canteens. Frequent inspections are made of food traders' premises, and particularly those dealing in open or unprotected foods as distinct from pre-packed foods. The absence of any outbreaks of food poisoning in the town is some indication of the careful handling and conservation of the food prior to sale to the public.

Bakehouses.

There are 53 Bakehouses in the district, of which 6 are basement bakehouses licensed under the Factories Act, 1937.

Food and Drugs.

Details of the classes of food which were submitted by the Inspectors to the Public Analyst will be found in the appendix.

Milk Supply.

In the Borough dealers' licences have been issued as follows:—

Pasteurised	....	....	....	49
Pasteurised T.T.	....	....	....	46
Sterilised	....	....	....	57
T.T. Raw	....	....	....	11

In addition, 1 supplementary licence to deal in sterilised and 1 licence to pasteurise T.T. milk have been issued.

The daily consumption of bottled milk was approximately 8,000 gallons and was of good quality and of a high standard of bacteriological cleanliness.

Towards the end of November, 1957, Keighley became a Specified Area under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1957.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Slaughterhouse Standards.

The tables indicating the number and type of animals slaughtered at the various slaughterhouses and the amount of meat withheld from the market for diseased condition specified will be found in the appendix.

The disposal of condemned meat is very important and it is the practice for all of it to be mutilated and dyed with a naphthaline green dye before its removal for processing into inedible products by a local trader occupying licensed offensive trade premises. Details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption by the Inspectors will be found in the appendix.

Based on a Ministry formula, the excess of meat inspected over the local consumption need is referred to as Export Meat. A grant is paid by the Ministry for this inspection duty in respect of the surplus. The Committee was credited with a sum of £380 for this service in 1961.

There is a well established liaison between the department and all the wholesale food warehouse occupiers for the inspection of a wide range of foods prior to delivery to the retail shops. Informal supplies for analysis by the public analyst are frequently taken to protect the wholesaler, the retailer and the public against unsound or falsely represented food relative to its nature, substance and quality.

During the year samples of liver, spleen and kidney from pigs which had just been killed were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation as to the presence of salmonellae. In one instance salmonellae typhi-murium was isolated and the offending pig was traced back to the farm from which it had come. Here faeces specimens and rectal swabs of all the pigs on the farm failed to reveal any salmonellae, so that our investigations drew blank.

During the year sewer swabs in the Abattoir were also laid and in no instance was any salmonellae or other pathogenic organism isolated. It is, however, pleasing to note that we are not isolating salmonellae from the abattoir, and it seems fairly certain that important factors in this are the short time which the pigs are allowed to wait in the lairage before slaughter and the routine thorough cleansing and disinfection of the premises.

Shop Acts, 1912-1950.

These Acts deal with closing hours of retail shops, half-day closing orders, hours of employment of young persons and meal hours of shop assistants and Sunday trading restrictions.

Supervision is carried out in accordance with the statutory duties laid on Local Authorities by the Act of 1950.

These provisions aim at the control of temperature, ventilation and lighting in shops, suitable and sufficient sanitation, and washing and meal taking facilities.

Notwithstanding the vague phrasing of most of this legislation every substantial food shop, store and warehouse in the town now has reasonable facilities for promoting cleanliness of premises and personnel.

There are 817 shops or premises carrying on retail business under the purview of these acts.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:—

Anthrax Order, 1938.

In 1961 there were no suspected cases of Anthrax.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No Form " A " notices were served.

Swine Fever Order, 1948.

Number of Form " A " notices served	4
Number of outbreaks confirmed	2
Number of Form " A " notices withdrawn	5

One outbreak of Swine Fever occurred during the year at Oakworth, involving some 500 pigs, which were moved to slaughter-houses under Ministry Licence.

Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1).

During the year 6 premises were licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the usual conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Engineer to the Craven Water Board has kindly supplied the following information.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population within the Borough for the year 1961, for all purposes—40·82 gallons; for trade purposes metered 12·49 gallons; and for domestic and unmetered trade purposes 28·33 gallons.

The following mains have been laid during the year:—

				Diameter			
				2 in. yards	3 in. yards	4 in. yards	6 in. yards
Back Lane, Morton	....	....	....		158		
Harden Road, Morton	....	....	....		207½		
Laburnum Grove	....	....	....		40		
Low Bank Estate	....	....	....		166⅔	161	
Otley Mount, Morton	....	....	....		77		
High Fold	....	....	....		53½		
Bradford Road, Sandbeds	....	....	....		77		
Lawcliffe Estate	....	....	....		58		
Blackhill Site, Shann Avenue	....	....	....			71	
Coles Way, Scott Lane West	....	....	....		34½		
Off Fell Lane	....	....	....			296	
Back Emily Street	....	....	....			4½	
Oak Bank Estate	....	....	....				24
Station Road, Oxenhope	....	....	....		13		
Crossfield Road, Oxenhope	....	....	....		80		
Hainworth Wood Road, North	....	....	....			99	
Hainworth Wood Road	....	....	....		5	21	294
Birchwood Road	....	....	....		14		
Lees, Cross Roads	....	....	....		4	124	
West Lane Site	....	....	....		132		
Park Lane Flats	....	....	....		50	222	
Acres Street	....	....	....	53	22		
Moorview, Bradford Road	....	....	....		70		
				53	1262	998½	318

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The following water samples have been submitted for examination during the year:—

(i) Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Samples of Unfiltered Water	....	....	....	102
No. of Samples of Filtered Water	....	....	....	103

All samples except one were free from B-Coli in 100 ml.

(ii) Chemical Analysis.

Water Sheddles.				Treated Water from Lower Laithe.	
No. of Samples ....	....	12			12
Average figures for the folowing in parts per million:—					
Colour (8·15 Keighley = 1 Bismark Brown Continental)	....	2·3			7·2
Turbidity	less than	3		less than	3
Electrical Conductivity		112·9			100
Dissolved Oxygen		10·7			10·1
Free C.O. ² ....	....	1·1			0·6
Iron	less than	0·05		less than	0·04
Hardness.					
Temporary ....	....	10·5			3·4
Permanent ....	....	14·9			32·0
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total ....	....	25·4			35·4

Plumbo Solvency Samples.

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Exam- ination—pH Lead Content value (grains per gall.)	
Keighley M.B.				
Water Sheddles.				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	11. 4.61	40ft.	6·7	Nil
	7.10.61	40ft.	6·7	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	11. 4.61	40ft.	6·6	Nil
	7.10.61	40ft.	6·7	Nil

Sladen Valley via Bracken Bank Storage Reservoir.

After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	24. 4.61	40ft.	6·7	Nil
	19.10.61	40ft.	6·0	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	24. 4.61	40ft.	6·8	Nil
	19.10.61	40ft.	6·0	Nil

Chemical tests covering the whole of the supply, indicates the freedom from lead carbonates.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains:—

(i) Direct to the house	....	....	....	19,451
(ii) By means of standpipe	None

Number of the population supplied from public water mains	56,060
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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

We are indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

(a) Completed during the year:—

Utley Sewerage—1,100 yards approximately, 21in. - 33in. dias. Relief sewerage to Utley district.

Laycock Sewerage—1,990 yards approximately, 9in. - 24in. dias.

Morton-Riddlesden Outfall Sewer—1,052 yards approximately, 15in. - 30in. dias. Sewer to eliminate Morton Sewage Works.

Moor View (Bradford Road) Sewer Relief, 173 yards approximately, 9in. dias.

(b) Under construction at year end:—

Low Level Outfall Sewer—Marley Sewage Disposal Works to Aireworth Road—2,500 yards approximately, 36in. - 51in. dias. New outfall with spare capacity to accommodate flows from Skipton R.D.C. and Silsden U.D.C.

(c) Awaiting approval at year end:—

Low Level Outfall Sewer—Aireworth Road to Beechcliffe. 24in. - 45in. dias. to replace existing sewer of too small capacity and to accommodate flows from Skipton R.D.C. and Silsden U.D.C.

Approval has been given for this scheme by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to invite tenders.

Approval likewise for Contract Nos. 1 and 2 for the Marley Sewage Disposal Works.

- (c) Contract No. 1 provides for new recirculation Sump and pipework, pump house No. 2 extension, replacement of No. 16 percolating filter distributors and a circular settlement tank for recirculation flows. This work is to provide for the increased strength of Keighley Sewage (arising out of trade wastes), with provision for dealing with increased flows to the works from the District Councils. Contract No. 2 provides for two new humus tanks, overflow relief, increased pump capacity for crude sewage at Pump House No. 1, and for increased recirculation flows at Pump House No. 2, additional pumping mains and replacement of No. 6 percolating filter distributors. This work is solely to deal with increased flows to Marley from the District Councils.

(d) New sewer from Holker Street to River Worth.

Details of any part of the district requiring:—

(a) Sewers:—

Moorside, Oxenhope, Goose Eye, Hill Top Road.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers:—

Holker Street to River Worth. High level sewer in River Worth.

(c) Sewage disposal works:—Nil.

(d) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works:—

It is intended to eliminate the Oakworth and Haworth Sewage Disposal Works, which are overloaded, and take the flows to Marley by a new High Level Outfall Sewer.

(e) Attention to storm water overflows—Nil.

Length of new sewer laid and lengths of existing sewers re-laid during the year:—

Fell Lane Sewer extension—117 lin. yds., 12in. diameter.

Hainworth Wood Road Housing Estate—150 lin. yds. (210 lin. yds. total to be laid).

Bogthorn Housing Estate—370 lin. yds., 12in. diameter (all laid);
160 lin. yds., 9in. diameter (328 yds. total to be laid).

Laburnum Grove—200 yds., 9in. diameter.

REFUSE COLLECTION
AND DISPOSAL—
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The administration of the Refuse Collection and Disposal work was transferred in June to the Borough Engineer, who has kindly supplied the following information, which it should be noted refers to the period 1st April, 1961, to the 31st March, 1962, and not to the calendar year 1961.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Collection of House and Trade Refuse.

This section of the Report refers to the period 1st April, 1961, to 31st March, 1962, and not the calendar year 1961. The responsibility for the administration of this Service was transferred to the Borough Engineer with effect from 1st June, 1961.

The average period between collections of refuse over the whole year was:—

7.33 days in 1961-62.
8.33 days in 1960-61.
8.68 days in 1959-60.
9.52 days in 1958-59.
10.00 days in 1957-58.

These figures refer to Keighley Old Borough, Haworth, Morton and Riddlesden. A fortnightly collection was given to Oxenhope and Oakworth.

The following table gives the number of times each district was cleared during the last three years:—

DISTRICT	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Keighley No. 1	41	47	50
Keighley No. 2	44	40	49
Keighley No. 3	46	45	49
Keighley No. 4	39	45	50
Riddlesden and Morton	42	43	51
Haworth	41	43	50
Oakworth and Oxenhope	26	27	26
Stanbury and Laycock	52	52	52

It will be observed that there has been a steady improvement in the refuse collection service in the past four years, without any increase in the number of men or vehicles. The target is, of course, a regular weekly collection for all, and this will be an absolute necessity in the Smoke Control areas.

An adequate labour force has been maintained, and there was very little sickness amongst the men during the year in question. There was a turnover in labour of 111.5 per cent. against 55 per cent. in the previous year, and this figure does not include the casual labour taken on during the Parish Feast Holiday (16 men).

All this coming and going amongst the men is not a good thing, but it is also a sign of the keen competition for labour in the Borough. Credit must be given to the nucleus of "regulars" who lead the "casuals."

Special collections of refuse are undertaken whenever requested (and charges made therefor), and this has to some extent reduced the bad habit of dumping unwanted articles on waste land, moors, etc.

A close watch is kept on the replacement of regulation dustbins, and notices were sent out in 51 cases, 43 of which were complied with. The Department sells dustbins both to other Departments and to the general public, and during the year 373 bins were sold.

The service was extended to provide for an additional 204 dwellings built and occupied during the year. 27 dwellings had Closing Orders or Demolition Orders placed on them.

The weight of refuse collected increased by 1,282 tons on the year. Details of weights are as follows:—

Total refuse collected	15,250	tons
Average weight collected per day (255 working days)	59.8	tons
Weights (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	14.9	cwts.
Weight of refuse per head per annum	5.4	cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	22,480	

Trade Refuse is collected at various frequencies, according to the desires of the Trader, and charges are made for this service, as approved by the Town Council.

Pail Closets.

Nightsoil and domestic refuse are collected weekly in the outlying areas with special vehicles which have a tank for the nightsoil and a separate compartment for the refuse.

The 402 pails emptied are located as follows:—

Hainworth	12
Haworth	33
Keighley Old Borough	21
Laycock and Newsholme	71
Morton	25
Oakworth	49
Oldfield	31
Oxenhope	119
Stanbury	41
	<hr/>
	402

The provision of a sewer at Laycock reduced the number of pails at Laycock and Newsholme by 30 during the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping, and during the year four tips were used—Marley, Griffie Fields, Penistone Quarry and Denby Hill.

Marley Tip received approximately 80 per cent. of the domestic refuse collected, and virtually all the Trade Refuse delivered by traders. A bulldozer is used to level and consolidate it. The tonnage of delivered trade refuse increased from 9,985 tons to 11,519 tons during the year, quite possibly another sign of full employment in the Borough. Charges are made for the disposal of trade refuse. Marley has been Keighley's major tip for something like 60 years, and is now practically full.

Griffie Fields Tip receives the refuse from Oakworth, Oldfield, Laycock and Goose Eye, and grazing is let to a local farmer.

Penistone Quarry Tip takes the refuse from Haworth and Oxenhope, and is owned by the Craven Water Board.

Denby Hill Tip was used as an alternative to Griffie Fields, and is now filled to the satisfaction of the farmer who owns it.

Tonnage of Refuse. The weight of refuse disposed of was as follows:—

Refuse collected by the department ....	....	14,549 tons
Refuse delivered by private traders ....	....	11,519 tons
Total weight disposed of ....	....	26,068 tons
Average weight dealt with per working day		102 tons

SALVAGE.

Salvage recovery from the refuse at Marley Tip is let to a Contractor, who pays a fixed weekly sum to the Corporation for the privilege.

Waste Paper is salvaged by the Department, and the price paid by the Mills was £8 per ton for Mixed Waste, and £10 5s. 0d. per ton for Fibreboard Containers, which was higher than the previous year, but which has since been reduced again. The tonnage salvaged was as follows:—

1959-60	....	....	....	....	....	687 tons
1960-61	....	....	....	....	....	682 tons
1961-62	....	....	....	....	....	698 tons

TRANSPORT, WORKSHOPS, ETC.

The transport of the department (20 vehicles) was efficiently maintained during the year in our own workshops. Two new

Refuse Collection Vehicles were delivered, both Dual-Tip Karrier Gamecocks, and two old Fords were sold as scrap.

In March, 1962, the David Brown Bulldozer became a complete loss due to fire and was written off. A new Bristol Bulldozer has replaced it.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 29 conveniences cleansed by the department, 8 for ladies and 21 for gentlemen. The old urinal at Luton Street was demolished. Town Hall Square Gentlemen's Convenience is now opened at 7-30 a.m. instead of at 9-0 a.m., and this has given a better service to the public.

At the end of the year, the Parks Department asked the Cleansing Department to discontinue cleaning their conveniences at Cross Roads and at Oxenhope Park, as they would do this work with their own staff (in the interests of economy).

New urinal stalls were fixed at the convenience at Belle Isle, Haworth.

APPENDIX.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other diseases originally notified during the year, and of the final numbers according to sex and age, after corrections subsequently made either by the notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Paralytic		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic		Measles (excluding Rubellæ)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Menin- gococcal infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified																
(All ages)	13	16	5	6	—	3	—	—	686	681	—	—	4	3	1	1
Final numbers after correction:																
Under 1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	24	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	71	67	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	100	—	—	—	1	1	—
3 years	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	108	105	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 years	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	84	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	284	253	—	—	2	—	—	—
10—14 years	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	16	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—24 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All ages)	12	16	5	6	—	3	—	—	684	678	—	—	4	3	1	1

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Ac. Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number originally notified (All ages)	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Final numbers after correction:														
Under 5 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
65 and over	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All ages)	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—

Age Group	Respiratory				Tuberculosis, Meninges and C.N.S.				Other				Other notifiable diseases			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Original		Final	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified (All ages)	...	29	11	—	—	—	1	3								
Final numbers after correction:																
Under 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
5—14 years	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—								
15—24 years	...	3	4	—	—	—	—	2								
25—44 years	...	7	3	—	—	—	—	1								
45—64 years	...	12	3	—	—	—	—	—								
65 and over	...	4	—	—	—	—	1	—								
Age Unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total (All ages)	...	29	11	—	—	—	1	3								

Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.
Formal Notifications.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	5	6	3	4	3	29
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	11
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3

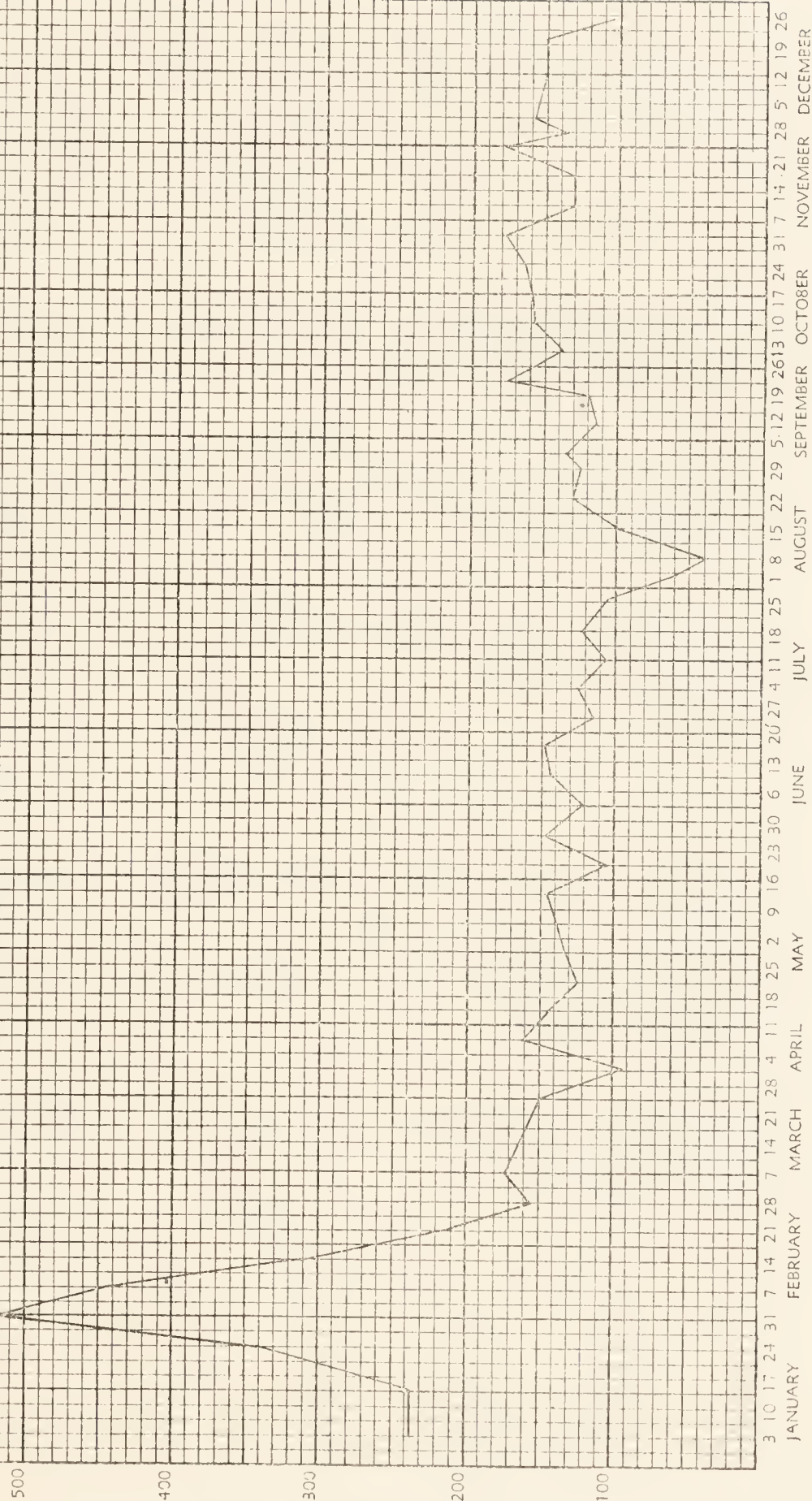
New Cases found other than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Admissions to, and discharges from, Hospital.

Respiratory										Non-Respiratory									
Admitted					Discharged or Died					Admitted					Discharged or Died				
Adults					Children					Adults					Adults				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.
24	7	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946
NEW CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT KEIGHLEY M.P.N.I. OFFICE



CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Situation of Clinic.	Type of Clinic.	When Held
Haworth Child Welfare Centre, Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth	Child Welfare	Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Tuesday, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
	Relaxation Class	Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
Morton Child Welfare Centre, Morton Memorial Institute, Morton	Child Welfare	Alternate Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre, Holden Hall, Oakworth	Child Welfare	Alternate Mondays with Oxenhope Clinic, 2 to 4 p.m.
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Oxenhope	Child Welfare	Alternate Mondays, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Same day as above, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre, The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley Tel. Keighley 2244/5	Child Welfare	Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Relaxation Class	Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
Westgate Child Welfare Centre, Oakworth Road, Keighley Tel. Keighley 2244/5	Child Welfare	Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Tuesday, 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Relaxation Class	Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Name and address of Ante-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month		Number of women who attended during year (5)	Number of new cases included in column 5 (6)	Combined with I.W. (7)	Separate Sessions		Total number of attendances made by women during year
	Combined with I.W. (2)	Doctors (3)				Midwives only (4)	Doctors (8)		Midwives only (9)
Haworth C.W.C., Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth	4	—	4	19	1	—	161	
Oakworth C.W.C., Holden Hall, Oakworth	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	
Oxenhope C.W.C., Methodist Sunday School. Oxenhope	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
†Victoria Park C.W.C., The Mansion House, Victoria Park. Keighley	—	—	4	65	—	42	128	275
*Westgate C.W.C., Oakworth Road, Keighley	—	4	4	181	—	139	343	390
	8	4	12	266	4	201	471	826

† Clinic closed April 25th, 1961.

* Tuesday p.m. and Friday a.m. clinics closed and replaced with a Tuesday a.m. Clinic from April 11th, 1961.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

Number of cases dealt with during the year:				West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
(a)	Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	....		—	—	—
(b)	Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)			35	—	35
(c)	Referred by other services	....	....	18	2	20
Totals				53	2	55

Analysis of cases:

Married:						
	With previous illegitimate children	...	....	5	—	5
	Without previous illegitimate children		....	8	—	8
Single:						
	With previous illegitimate children	....	....	4	—	4
	Without previous illegitimate children	....	....	14	—	14
Widowed:						
	With previous illegitimate children	....	....	1	—	1
	Without previous illegitimate children	....	....	3	—	3
	Without previous illegitimate children	....	....	18	2	20
Unknown				53	2	55
Totals				53	2	55

Ages:

Under 15				—	—	—
	....	....	....	7	—	7
	15—19	....	....	10	—	10
	20—24	....	....	8	—	8
	25—29	....	....	9	—	9
	30—39	....	....	1	—	1
	40 and over	..	....	18	2	20
Unknown				53	2	55
Totals				53	2	55

Disposal:

Cases settled:						
	Marriage	..	....	4	—	4
	Baby died	...	....	—	—	—
	Grandparents to take baby home	....	....	1	—	1
	Baby adopted	..	....	4	—	4
	Baby fostered	.	....	1	—	1
	Mother keeping baby	....	....	25	—	25
	Mother keeping baby	....	....	18	2	20
Cases referred elsewhere				53	2	55
Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled				—	—	—
Totals				53	2	55

Phenylketonuria Testing.

Number of babies tested by Health Visitors:

(a)	During the fourth week of age or under	....	....	....	871
(b)	Over 4 weeks but less than 6 weeks	....	....	....	17
(c)	Six weeks of age and over	....	....	....	4
Total					892

Result of Test:

(a)	Negative	....	....	....	....	892
(b)	Positive	....	....	....	....	—
(c)	No. of (b) confirmed as positive on serum testing at hospital laboratory	....	....	....	....	—

Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	No. of children who first attended a centre of this year and who were born in					Total No. of Children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total Attendances during the year
		1961	1960	1959-56	Under 1 but 2 but 1 year under 2 under 5						
					(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Haworth C.W.C., Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth	4	122	52	79	110	241	819	233	415	1467	
Morton C.W.C., Morton Memorial Institute, Morton	2	43	19	26	70	115	295	115	264	674	
*Oakworth C.W.C., Holden Hall, Oakworth	2	49	32	44	35	91	353	126	195	674	
Oxenhope C.W.C., Methodist Sunday School, Oxenhope	2	49	28	23	37	88	293	93	131	517	
Victoria Park C.W.C., The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley	8	333	178	182	332	692	2463	839	1295	4597	
Westgate C.W.C., Oakworth Road, Keighley	8	352	297	244	474	1015	3603	706	1785	6094	
	26	948	606	578	1058	2242	7826	2112	4085	14023	

* Clinic re-opened in new premises February 6th, 1961.

Care of Premature Infants.

Weight Groups	Live Births	Still-births	No. in Col. 2 who survived for 28 days	No. of Domiciliary Confinements	No. of Institutional Confinements
5 — 5½	33	—	33	1	32
4½ — 5	23	1	19	5	19
4 — 4½	9	—	9	—	9
3½ — 4	6	—	6	—	6
3 — 3½	3	1	3	—	4
2½ — 3	7	1	1	—	8
2 — 2½	—	2	—	—	2
1½ — 2	1	2	—	—	3
1½ and under	—	—	—	—	—
Total	82	7	71	6	83

Day Nurseries.

Name of Nursery	No. of approved places		No. of children on Register at 31st Dec.		Average daily attendance		Approved for training
	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Oakworth Road Day Nursery	25	25	8	23	10.57	19.22	0—5

MIDWIVES.

Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at the end of year

Employment of Midwives.				Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	4	—	4			
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals) not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—			
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	17	17			
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	1			
Totals	4	17	22			

DOMICILIARY CASES						
(1)	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals (6)	Cases in Institutions (7)
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)		
EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES						
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	9	124	134	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1012
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	—	1	10	124	135	1012
(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions—						
(i) Before the fifth day	35
(ii) After the fifth day but before the tenth day	329

Medical Aids, etc.

The following statutory notices, under the Midwives Act, 1951, were received from midwives during the year:—

(1) Death of (a) Mother	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Child	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
(2) Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
(3) Laying-out of the dead	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
(4) Liability to be a source of infection	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

MEDICAL AID NOTICES :

Issued for:				No. Issued because of complications arising in/during			
(1)				Preg-nancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Domiciliary Cases:							
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	....	....	....	2	9	1	1
(ii) Others	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:							
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals	....	....	....	2	9	1	1

The following is a summary of the 13 medical aid notices issued by midwives during the year:—

Pregnancy.

				Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Miscarriage	....	....	....	1	—	1
				1	—	1

Labour.

Breech delivery	....	....	....	1	—	1
Labour—delayed	....	....	....	2	—	2
Malpresentation	....	....	....	1	—	1
Perineal laceration	....	....	....	4	—	4
Ruptured membranes	....	....	....	2	—	2
				10	—	10

Lying-in.

Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	1	—	1
					1	—	1

The Child.

Asphyxia	....	....	....	....	1	—	1
					1	—	1

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics.

(1) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board:—

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Totals							17

County Council Staff	Independent Midwives
----------------------------	-------------------------

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(a) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Area who at 31st December were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics:

(i) Gas and air	....	4	—
(ii) Trilene	....	4	—

(b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use (or held in reserve) at 31st December:—

(i) Gas and air	....	5	—
(ii) Trilene	....	3	—

	Pethi- dine Alone	Gas and Air Alone	With Pethi- dine	Trilene Alone	With Pethi- dine
(c) Number of cases where analgesia was adminis- tered by County Coun- cil midwives, including those whose services have terminated during the year:—					
(i) when doctor was present at delivery	—	1	1	—	6
(ii) when doctor was not present at de- livery	11	7	8	14	74
(d) Number of cases where analegsia was adminis- tered by Independent midwives during the year:—					
(i) when doctor was present at delivery	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) when doctor was not present at de- livery	—	—	—	—	—

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting.

A. Visiting.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year (1)	HEALTH VISITORS							TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS Total visits paid to tuberculous households (11)			
	Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 but under 2 years		Children age 2 but under 5 years			Tuberculous households		
		First Visits (2)	Total Visits (3)	First Visits (4)	Total Visits (5)	Total Visits (6)	Total Visits (7)				
										Other Cases	Total Visits (8)	Total No. of families or households visited by Health Visitors (10)
Effective visits	2587	128	340	975	4283	2033	4766	46	8981	2465	873
"No access" visits	—	—	1	—	737	277	409	—	649	—	112

B. Clinics.

- (a) Total number of attendances made by health visitors at local health authority clinic sessions during the year
- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | | | | | | 811 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
- (b) Total number of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions during the year
- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | | | | | | 164 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|

Home Nursing.

Classification						No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	....	....	....	....	....	631	15302
(2) Surgical	....	....	....	....	....	88	2762
(3) Infectious Diseases			....	....	....	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis		....	....	....	....	12	749
(5) Maternal complications			....	....	....	—	—
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	731	18813

Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	536	15015
---	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-------

Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	5	11
--	------	------	------	------	------	---	----

Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	142	7718
--	------	------	------	------	------	-----	------

Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| (a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1960 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 39 |
| (b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 32 |
| (c) Number of grants discontinued | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 |
| (d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1961 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 41 |
| (e) Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 271 |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated) during the year.

Age at date of Vaccination:		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	....	210	56	33	14	42	355
Number re-vaccinated	....	—	—	3	9	88	100

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

A. Immunisation carried out during the year.

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Year of birth.		Number of children.				
1961	224
1960	248
1959	35
1958	23
1957	9
1952-1956	—
1947-1951	—
Total		539

B. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1961, who had completed a course of immunisation **at any time before that date.**

Age at 31/12/61: i.e., born in year:	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
	1961	1960-1957	1956-1952	1951-1947	Total
Number immunised	224	1769	1215	62	3270

C. Whooping Cough Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the Year.

Notifications.

Deaths.

Age at date of notification	No. of cases notified	No. of cases inc. in preceding col. in which child had completed a full course of Immunisation	Age at date of death	No. of deaths	No. of cases inc. in preceding col. in which child had completed a full course of Immunisation
Under 1	3	—	Under 1	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—
2	—	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	3	—	—
4	2	1	4	—	—
5 - 9	3	—	5 - 9	—	—
10 - 14	2	—	10 - 14	—	—
Totals	11	1	Totals	—	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

A. Immunisation carried out during year.

	Children born in years							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1955-56	1947-51	
(a) Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December	230	247	39	8	19	77	9	629
(b) Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December	—	—	—	—	7	143	19	167

B. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1961, who had completed a course of immunsation **at any time before that date** (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1946).

Age at 31/12/61 i.e., Born in Year	....	Under 1 1961	1-4 1960-1957	5-9 1956-1952	10-14 1951-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)						
A. 1957-1961	....	351	1718	1227	424	3720
B. 1956 or earlier	....	—	—	1080	1457	2537

C. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year.

Notifications.			Deaths.		
Age at date of notification	No. of cases notified	No. of cases inc. in preceding col. in which child had completed a full course of Immunisation	Age at date of death	No. of deaths	No. of cases inc. in preceding col. in which child had completed a full course of Immunisation
Under 1	—	—	Under 1	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—
2	—	—	2	—	—
3	—	—	3	—	—
4	—	—	4	—	—
5 - 9	—	—	5 - 9	—	—
10 - 14	—	—	10 - 14	—	—
Totals	—	—	Totals	—	—

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Immunisation carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens).

	Children born in years							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents)	224	249	36	27	11	25	3	575
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course)	—	—	—	—	4	60	7	71

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Class	No. of persons vaccinated during year with				No. of applicants awaiting 1st injection at end of year
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	3rd Injection	4th Injection	
A. Children and young persons born in years 1943 to 1961	1438	1328	—	—	40
B. Young persons born in years 1933 to 1942	538	446	—	—	21
C. Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	1030	881	—	—	14
D. Others	77	61	—	—	50
E. Total A—D	3083	2716	1603	2393	125
F. Doses of vaccine issued during year to hospitals where number of staff, medical students and their families vaccinated not included in A to E above					Nil
G. Doses of vaccine held by authority, including and known to be held by general practitioners, at end of year					Nil
H. Numbers of record cards submitted by general practitioners during the year:					
(a) Recording 1st and 2nd injections					1108
(b) Recording 3rd injections					584
(c) Recording 4th injections					712

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Details of B.C.G. vaccination of contacts undertaken by the Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council during the year ended 31st December.

				AGE GROUPS.											
				Under 1 year Months				Years							
				0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-
Vaccinated:															
Male	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	4	5	—
Female	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	7	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
Total	....	....	....	3	4	5	6	10	4	7	5	8	6	6	3
Result of Vaccination:															
Successful—															
Male	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	—
Female	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
Total	....	....	....	3	4	5	6	9	4	5	5	8	6	6	3
Unsuccessful	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not finally ascertained				—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 7/59.

1. No. of Medical Officers approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
2. Acceptances.								
(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	....	....	....	....	....			933
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	....							—
(c) No. of acceptances	....	....	....	....	....			521
(d) Percentages of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)—(b)	....							55.84
3. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test.								
(a) No. of children [2(c)] tested	....	....	....	....				512
(b) Result of test:—		Heaf Test.		Mantoux Test.				
(i) Positive	....	....	59	—				
(ii) Negative	....	....	453	—				
(iii) Not ascertained	....	—		—			
						Total		512
(c) Percentage positive, i.e.								
(b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	13.02			—				
						Total		13.02
4. Vaccination.								
No. Vaccinated:								
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	....	....	....	....				453
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	....	....	....	....				—
						Total	....	453

B.C.G. Vaccination of Students attending Universities, Teacher-Training Colleges, Technical Colleges, or other Establishments for Further Education situated in the Authority's Area.

1. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test.								
(a) No. of students tested	....	....	....	....	....			—
(b) Result of test:—		Heaf Test		Mantoux Test.				
(i) Positive	....	....	—	—		
(ii) Negative	....	....	—	—		
(iii) Not ascertained	....	—		—			
						Total		—
(c) Percentage positive	....	—		—			
						Total		—
2. Vaccination.								
No Vaccinated:—								
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	....	....	....	....				—
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	....	....	....	....				—
						Total	....	—

Domestic Helps.

A. Authorised Allocation.

(i) Basic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
(ii) Issues from Reserve Pool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(iii) Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 $\frac{3}{4}$

B. Number of Domestic Helps Employed at 31st December.

(i) Whole-time	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(ii) Part-time	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67
(iii) Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67

C. Cases Provided with Domestic Help during year ended 31st December.

Classification of Case.				No. of cases		No. of hours	
				From previous year	New cases	Total	employed
(i) Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	....	....	—	—	27	27	1695
(ii) Tuberculosis	....	....	—	—	3	3	152
(iii) Chronic Sick (a) Aged 65 +	....	....	265	165	430	51332	
(b) Under 65....	....	....	21	16	37	5864	
(iv) Others	....	....	7	35	42	3798	
Totals	....	....	293	246	539	62841	

D. Employment.

Equivalent number of Home Helps who could have been employed on a whole-time basis	28
--	------	------	------	------	----

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

(a) Nurseries registered under the Act:—

Name and Address of Premises.	No. of Children Provided for	No. of visits of inspection during the year
The Day Nursery, Granby Lane, Riddlesden, Keighley	45*	12
*(6—18 months to 2 years; 39—2 to 5 years)		

(b) Daily Minders registered under the Act:—

Name and Address of Daily Minder	No. of Children
Nil	Nil

Chiropody Treatment.

Agency Service (Name of Voluntary Association) —Keighley Old People's Welfare Committee.

No. of sessions held to 31st December, 1961																										
No. of patients treated																										
Total treatments given																										
Notional	In volun- tary associa- tion's premises or clinics	Total	Notional Sessions	In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domi- ciliary	Total No. of Treatments																		
				Domi- ciliary	Total No. Treated	Notional Sessions																				
									In volun- tary associa- tion's premises or clinics																	
P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM																		
1376	41	1417	2124	22	3	48	—	—	377	36	—	2549	58	3	10002	73	4	257	—	—	1697	154	—	11956	227	4

Name of and qualifications of chiropodist—Nil.

P. —Pensioners.

P.H.—Physically Handicapped.

E.M.—Expectant Mothers.

National Health Service Act, 1946, and Mental Health Act, 1959.

	Mentally Ill		Psychopath		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals		Grand Total										
	Under 16 and over 16		Under 16 and over 16		Under 16 and over 16		Under 16 and over 16		Under 16 and over 16												
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
GUARDIAN	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1. Admissions to guardianship of L.H.A. or other guardian during the year ended 31/12/61.																					
(a) Under Sect. 33																					
L.H.A.																					
Other																					
Sect. 41(2)(b) from L.H.A. hospitals																					
Sect. 41(2)(b) from L.H.A. mental nursing homes																					
Sect. 87																					
L.H.A.																					
Other																					
(b) On court orders																					
Sect. 60 or 61																					
L.H.A.																					
Other																					
(c) By direction of Home Secretary, Sect. 79																					
L.H.A.																					
Other																					
2. Total number under guardianship at 31/12/61																					
L.H.A.																					
Other																					

	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				
	Under 16 and over		16 and over		Under 16 and over		16 and over		Under 16 and over		16 and over		Under 16 and over		16 and over		Under 16 and over		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31/12/61 (See note 2)																					
(a) Attending day training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	5	7	1	—	1	2	7	5	6	9	27
Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Resident in a residential training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence therein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (d)	1	—	82	125	—	—	2	—	5	2	17	29	1	—	1	1	7	2	102	155	266
(f) Others (including not yet visited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Number of patients involved at (a) to (f) (See note 2)	1	—	82	125	—	—	2	—	11	7	22	36	2	—	2	3	14	7	108	164	293

Mentally Ill				Pyscopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31/12/61																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care																			
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care																			

5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g., to relieve the family) during 1961																			
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	1	—	30	33	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	34
(b) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1961.

Referred by																			
(a) General practitioners	1	—	29	33	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31	33
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	18	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	19
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	2	2
(e) Police and courts	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
(f) Other sources	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	9

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises				Number on Register	Inspection tions	Number of Written notices	Occupiers prose- cuted
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities			69	15	5	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority			506	41	10	—
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-work- ers' premises)			10	10	—	—
Total				585	66	15	—

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector		By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
			Inspection (4)	Inspection (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	—	4	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	20	20	—	20	—	—
Total	27	27	—	27	—	—

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	25	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29	—	—	—	—	—

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

				Notices served		Notices complied with (including matters brought forward from 1960)	
				Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts	....	....	30		6	32	6
Housing Act	....	....	10		40	9	40
Factories Act	....	....	15		—	10	—
Milk and Dairies Order	....	....	—		—	—	—
Shops Act	....	....	—		—	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts	....	....	—		—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	....	....	—		—	—	—
West Riding County Council (General Powers Act, 1951)			—		2	—	2
Clean Air Act, 1956	....	....	—		—	—	—
Rent Act, 1957	....	....	—		—	—	—

Clearance Areas represented from 1957.

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No of Houses
Barn Street-Broom Street	19.6.57	8.7.58	5.2.59	21
Thwaites	19.6.57	18.3.58	25.7.58	30
West Lane No. 3	19.6.57	18.3.58	30.7.58	99
Calversyke	19.3.58	10.12.58	27.4.59	21
Central No. 1	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	34
Central No. 2	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	23
Central No. 3	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	9
Wesley Place No. 1	30.4.59	25.11.59	14.7.60	31
Ebenezer Square	30.4.59	25.11.59	22.6.60	53
South Street No. 1	2.7.59	29.3.60	19.10.60	59
South Street No. 2	2.7.59	29.3.60	19.10.60	14
Worth Village	2.7.59	29.3.60	21.11.60	57
Hermit Hole No. 1	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	12
Hermit Hole No. 2	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	3
Hermit Hole No. 3	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	2
Hermit Hole No. 4	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	51
Hainworth Cragg Road...	23.7.59	25.6.60	1.2.61	6
Seed Street	3.12.59	—	24.3.60	20
Eastwood Square	3.12.59	21.6.60	16.1.61	26
Bocking	3.12.59	21.4.60	20.7.60	14
Pitt Street—Parkwood	15.6.60	28.3.61	18.8.61	106
Berry Lane	16.2.60	21.2.61	6.7.61	73
Aireworth Road	15.6.60	—	10.6.61	5
Beech Grove	19.10.60	22.8.61	30.11.61	29
Woodhouse Road	19.10.60	22.8.61	30.11.61	12
Heys Gardens, South St.	19.4.61	—	—	8
				818

Type of Food Submitted	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk (Informal)	21	21	—
Pork Sausage (Formal)	1	—	1
	22	21	1

Milk Sampling—Bacteriological.

No. obtained and
sent to County
Laboratory for
Examination

Grade of Milk

Satisfactory

Unsatisfactory

4	Tuberculin Tested	4	—
126	Pasteurised	124	2
—	Undesignated	—	—
—	Sterilised	—	—
Total 130		128	2

List of Registered Premises:—

No. Registered under Food and Drugs Act	149
Ice Cream Retailers Registered	229
Dairies (Excluding Farm Dairies)	14
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	91
Bakehouses (Six Licensed)	53
No. of Premises authorised under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations	2
Grocers and Other Food Shops	445
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops	30
Licensed Houses	61
Butchers' Shops	70
Factory and Workshop Canteens	14
Hospital Kitchens	3
School Kitchens and Canteens	18
	1179

Total Weight of other Foodstuffs condemned.

Type of Food Condemned						Weights		Lbs.
						Tons	Cwts. Qrs.	
Animal Foodstuffs (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	2	22
Meat and Meat Products	....	....	....	—	10	—	1	3
Meat cooked, other than tinned	....	....	....	—	2	—	—	12
Fruit (tinned)	....	....	....	—	13	—	2	6
Fruit (dried)	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	27
Vegetables (tinned)	....	....	....	—	4	—	2	17
Fish (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	26
Fish (cured)	....	....	....	—	—	—	1	14
Soups (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	12
Pudding (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	2	—
Milk (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	2
Cream (tinned)	....	....	....	—	—	—	1	24
Sweet Confectionery	....	....	....	—	—	—	1	4
Cereals (dried)	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
						1	14	1

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	5306	1247	210	21650	6811	Nil
Number inspected	5306	1247	210	21650	6811	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	21	2	3	5	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	944	62	1	73	892	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17·8%	5·05%	1·42%	0·34%	13·16%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	1	Nil	Nil	15	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	·02%	0·08%	Nil	Nil	·02%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total number of Animals killed and weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

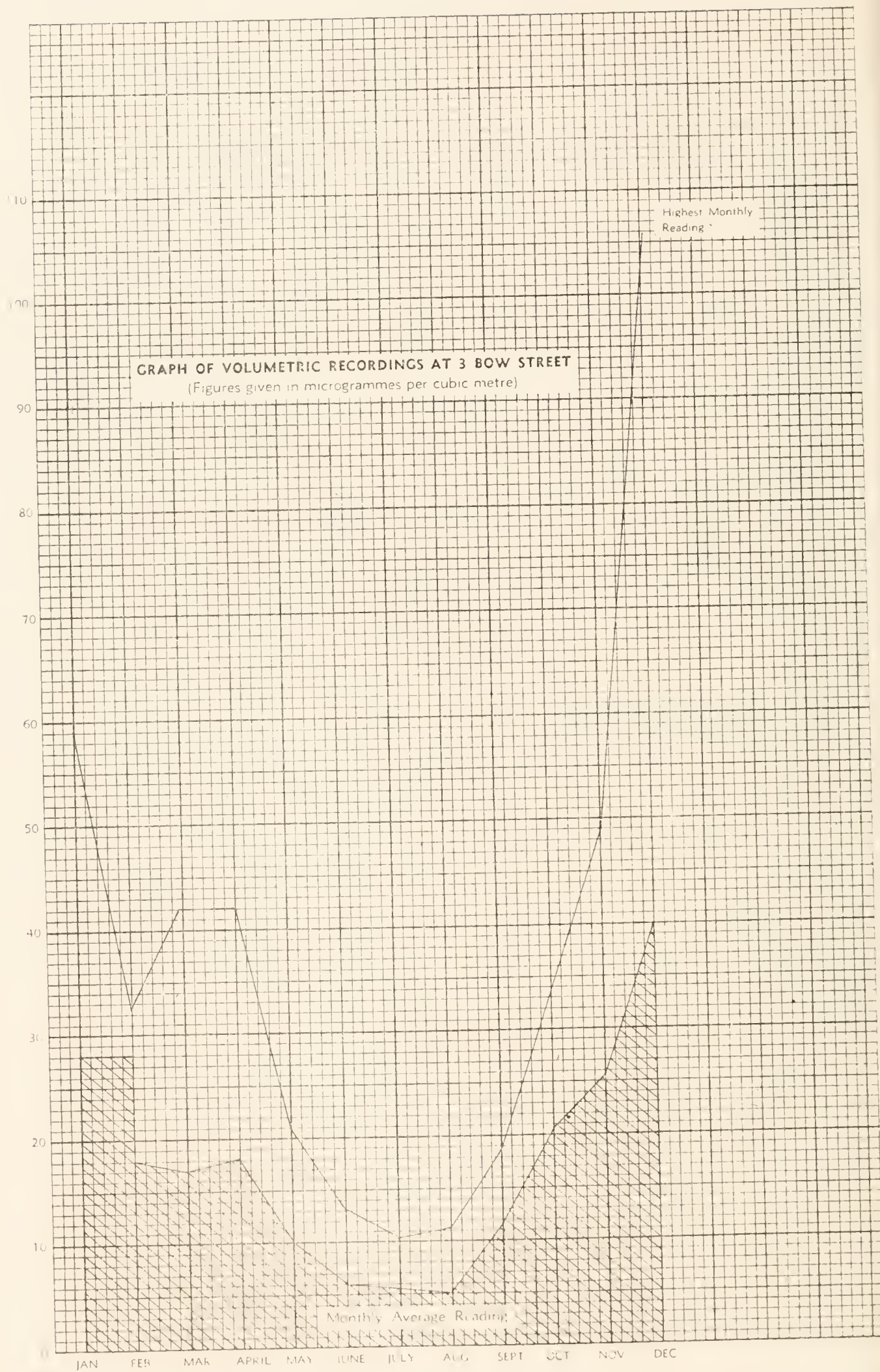
	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcases Other T.B. Causes	Part Carcases Other T.B. Causes	Offal Other T.B. Causes	Total Other T.B. Causes
Cows	1469	— 350	77 46	— 4280	77 4676
Other Cattle	7089	— 500	120 899	85 10026	205 11435
Sheep	27769	— 138	— 49	— 899	— 1086
Pigs	9844	— 1036	357 118	46 2755	403 3909
Calves	247	— 178	— 71	— —	— 249
Total	46418	— 2202	554 1185	131 17960	685 21355

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Private Slaughterhouses.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1783	222	37	6119	3033	Nil
Number inspected	1783	222	37	6119	3033	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcase condemned	1	1	4	6	8	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	198	11	Nil	36	270	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.1%	5.4%	10.8%	0.68%	9.1%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	13	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	Nil	0.9%	Nil	Nil	0.4%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weight (in Lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified.

Disease				Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscess and Pyaemia	....	....		42	697	13	67	—
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis				12	324	—	10	—
Angiomatosis	....	....	....	28	100	—	—	—
Arthritis	....	....	....	—	—	—	564	—
Cirrhosis	....	....	....	26	12	—	18	—
Cysticercus Bovis	....	....		—	213	—	—	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	....	....		—	—	126	—	—
Enteritis	....	....	....	—	4	—	147	—
Erysipelas	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Fever	....	....	....	14	—	—	—	—
Ill Bled	....	....	....	—	12	2	—	—
Immaturity	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	193
Injury Bruising	....	....	....	376	635	115	398	—
Johnne's Disease	....	....	....	—	—	320	—	—
Melanosis	....	....	....	—	6	1	—	—
Moribund	....	....	....	—	—	191	85	56
Nephritis	....	....	....	1	—	—	—	—
Neoplasm	....	....	....	—	—	—	30	—
Parasitic inc. Distomatosis, Ecc.								
Vet. and Strongyli	....	....		3200	9033	120	175	—
Pericarditis	....	....	....	—	5	—	13	—
Peritonitis	....	....	....	20	20	—	302	—
Pleurisy, and Pneumonic Condi-								
tions	....	....	....	—	569	198	1904	—
Pyelonephritis	....	....	....	—	—	—	200	—
Septic Mastitis	....	....	....	1034	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever	....	....	....	—	—	—	399	—
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	....	....		4753	11630	1086	4312	249



RAINFALL.

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The rainfall gauge is situated in a field at the rear of the Public Abattoir and the following table shows the daily readings taken during the year.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	.27	.47	—	.05	.14	—	.03	—	—	—	.36	—
2	.05	.11	—	.12	.06	—	.05	.04	1.19	.02	.08	—
3	.17	—	.04	—	.35	—	.12	.73	.32	.06	—	—
4	—	1.02	—	.72	.21	—	—	.02	—	—	—	—
5	—	.04	—	.07	—	—	—	.05	.14	—	.01	—
6	—	.36	—	—	.21	—	—	—	—	—	trace	—
7	.12	—	—	.05	.09	—	—	.49	.03	.11	.03	—
8	.44	.21	—	—	.04	—	.02	.16	—	—	—	—
9	.05	.11	—	—	.14	.03	—	—	—	—	.04	1.53
10	—	.35	—	—	—	.27	.04	—	.02	.15	—	.92
11	.15	.14	—	—	—	—	.35	.04	—	.05	.04	—
12	1.10	.16	—	—	—	—	.95	.08	—	.03	.06	—
13	—	—	—	.55	—	—	—	.03	.04	—	.02	—
14	.05	—	—	—	—	—	.53	—	—	.06	—	—
15	—	—	—	.11	—	.05	.42	.02	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—	—	—	.03	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.03	—	—	.04	—
18	—	.03	—	.13	—	—	—	.12	.06	—	.01	—
19	—	—	—	.06	—	—	—	.04	—	.04	.02	—
20	.62	—	—	.08	—	—	—	.49	—	—	—	—
21	.16	—	—	.06	—	—	—	.26	—	1.25	—	.14
22	.07	—	—	.31	—	—	.04	—	.09	—	.03	.03
23	.03	—	—	.04	—	—	—	.18	.04	.45	—	—
24	—	—	.03	.21	—	.03	—	—	—	.04	.31	—
25	—	.23	.08	.44	—	—	.03	—	.11	.14	.01	—
26	.02	.10	—	.12	—	—	—	—	.03	.03	—	—
27	—	—	.05	.04	—	—	—	—	—	.02	—	—
28	.49	.17	.12	—	—	—	—	—	.14	—	.18	—
29	.17	—	.17	.08	—	—	—	—	.33	—	.90	—
30	.33	—	.09	.06	—	—	—	—	—	.04	.21	—
31	—	—	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.29	3.50	.97	3.36	1.24	.38	2.58	2.78	2.40	2.52	2.35	2.62

